

subject at this or at any time. There is no necessity for strife among neighbors and fellow citizens in the consideration of this or any other grave question involving the welfare of the State. We are not willing to acknowledge the free, disinterested, even of this subject, without serious effort. But if the humiliating fact should be free to exist, we would ever abide the Divine rule, "First pure then peaceable." If, as many of the ablest exponents of our agricultural and commercial interests in the State firmly believe, the emancipation of the comparatively few slaves in our midst would add immensely to the aggregate wealth and prosperity of the State after defraying all the expense incidental to such a change, in the increased value and productivity of property within our bounds why not take a decisive step in that direction? In the name of the order, intelligence and patriotism of Missouri, we ask, why not?

Other States of our glorious confederacy have emancipated, and the civilized world commends them; why may we not? Is there less of intelligence, less morality, less love of order with us than with them? Let whoever thinks so, now speak. We do not believe it, but on the contrary, we believe the people of Missouri fully competent to decide if they shall think, peacefully, and without the infringement of the rights of any, to emancipate their slaves; and to do so, we believe, would subvert in the highest possible degree, the interests of the State.

But there are other and higher and holier considerations which lead us to desire—if in God's providence it may be accomplished—emancipation. We believe slavery to be a great evil, and cannot, therefore, so long as we have a heart to feel for others' woes—a Christian heart—cease to desire the removal of the evil. Let not our friends be alarmed, or our enemies, if we have them, rejoice at the frank avowal of our sentiments; entertaining them, we would not desire to feel for ourselves to disguise in this matter; we hold no sentiments, advocate no measures, pursue no policy which we would not hold, advocate and pursue anywhere in this republic.

We are not here meddling, at this time or any other time, through this or any other medium, with the civil relation between master and slave, but peacefully and cheerfully to pursue our avocation as an editor in a religious denomination whose known and avowed policy is to remove the subject ought to save us the labor of even so much as an explanation. In this, as in other matters, we proclaim to the world, "We defend no man." However deeply we may deplore an existing evil, and however ardently we may desire its removal, we regard ourselves obligated, as Christian citizens, to promote all necessary change in a lawful, peaceful manner. Yet surely as a religious journal, we cannot ignore a subject of such paramount importance, as the removal of the curse of slavery.

In the attitude this subject is here assuming, an attitude, as it should be, given it by our own people and representatives, uninfluenced by foreign elements, there are just these two views which may be taken, under the same position assumed: Slavery, as it exists among us, is either an evil or a blessing; if the former, let it be abolished; if the latter, let it be fostered.

Let us have no dodging, no side issues wrong in all its details, can, by the wisdom of our statesmen and philanthropists, be wrought out in due time, and the means necessary to the accomplishment of so good and glorious a consummation—a consummation over which our Christian men and angels would shout—can be secured.

In this we would not, we would not ready for it, suffer ourselves to dictate but would simply suggest, that the Methodist Episcopal Church, with its steadfast friend and patron of colonization, until something more feasible shall be presented. Our agents are still in the field, funds are being collected, and other efficient means are being employed to carry on this glorious work.

We declare that here every man is without excuse. If any decline to favor emancipation, we suppose it must be from one of two considerations: either they have not the courage to declare their wishes, lest they incur the charge of some, of unsteady friend and patron of colonization, until something more feasible shall be presented. Our agents are still in the field, funds are being collected, and other efficient means are being employed to carry on this glorious work.

Will the religious press of the State speak out upon the subject? We wait with anxiety to see that they should not come to the rescue for us, unhesitatingly assert that whenever we think we may forward the cause of emancipation by so doing, we shall speak, regardless of what others may do or fail to do; but we are confident that, should the religious press of the State speak out, it will give very far toward the accomplishment of this most desirable object.

KIDNAPPING AND RESCUE OF A CITIZEN OF NEW YORK.

We find in the New York Tribune an account of the kidnapping of Anthony Adams, a citizen of that State. The facts are these:

Anthony Adams a native of New York shipped in November 1855 on board a vessel bound from New York to Plymouth, North Carolina. At the latter place he was taken ill and left confined in the hospital by his vessel; after his recovery he was casually on board a steam boat running to Elenton, N. C. The boat got under way before he was aware of the fact, the captain prevented his jumping overboard and swimming ashore, bound him with a rope and on his arrival at Elenton committed him to jail, where he remained from the 20th of June 1856 to the 7th of January 1857. In this time he had a trial which was free \$4500. In this time he had a trial which was free \$4500. In this time he had a trial which was free \$4500.

Mr. Bennett found this gentleman (to whom he feels under many obligations) and having gone before the Mayor, secured the necessary papers to enable him to proceed to Baltimore.

On the receipt of this letter Mr. Bennett conferred with some friends, and it was thought that the attention of the Executive of the State of New York should be called to the subject, and request the Governor to send an agent, and in the name and by the authority of the State procure the release of one of her citizens.

For the remaining facts of the case we give the language of the Tribune correspondent.

It was while these papers were at Albany, awaiting the decision of Gov. Clark, that the writer of this received a letter from the Hon. A. S. Murray, Washington, D. C., covering a letter addressed to "Wm. H. Seward, esq." This letter, and the reply of Gov. Seward, are essential to a full history of the case, and I insert them accordingly.

The letter of Mr. Murray urged the necessity of sending a person immediately to Elenton to identify Adams, and bring him home. The following is the letter to Gov. Seward:

"It is a burning shame that the citizens of Port Jervis should allow a citizen to remain in jail simply because they are too penurious to come on and recognize him, and a damnable shame that the great State of New York, which is striving for negro freedom—voting for Fremont and free negroes—should abandon one of her citizens. You being at the head of your Republican party—a man of sense and cunning—is the reason why I address you. If you will not help your friend, you must call on your friend Horace Greeley. Had it not been for Col. R. T. Paine, who is in the House of Representatives, the negro would have been sold long since. Call on Col. Paine for information."

"Yours, &c. FRED L. ROBERTS."

To this letter Mr. Seward replied as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1856.

"Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th instant, informing me that a black man, calling himself Anthony Adams, had been taken from Port Jervis, New York, has been in jail since the 20th of June last, at an expense of thirty cents per day, and will be sold if his identity cannot be established by some respectable white person—that his friends have been informed of his whereabouts, and that he certainly will be sold for his jail fees if some one who knows him does not come on and release him, has just been received.

"The subject is entirely new to me, and I thank you very sincerely for the information. I have at once written to a discreet person at Port Jervis, requesting that an agent, qualified by the necessary personal acquaintance with the person, may go to your place and effect the release of Adams."

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"I have at once written to a discreet person at Port Jervis, requesting that an agent, qualified by the necessary personal acquaintance with the person, may go to your place and effect the release of Adams."

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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The first gentleman to whom Mr. Bennett gave his letter from Gov. Seward, proceeded at once to the proper officer, gave the required bond of \$1,000, and left Baltimore and the Slave States, with a more perfect hatred of the institution of Slavery than he ever before entertained.

After two weeks' absence, this journey to North Carolina, undertaken at this most inclement season of the year, at an expense of some \$200 furnished by the liberality of a few individuals, has this poor colored man been restored to Freedom after having been thrown into jail on the 20th of June last, tried for the crime of going into the State of North Carolina to "reside," and fined by the Court at Elenton \$500; for which he was to have been sold into Slavery—and would have been, if Col. Paine, Dr. Warner, Mr. Skinner and a few other gentlemen at Elenton had not interposed and raised objections to the legality of his arrest. To these gentlemen Mr. Bennett wishes to express his high appreciation of their kindness.

I have just given a brief history of this case, and leave you to make such comments, and draw such inferences as you may; but would myself remark that long and arduous as the journey was, it was in favor of Slavery, in this case so palpable that even a dog-faced man may discern it. Had a slave been arrested in Port Jervis, the Marshal's posse, backed by the whole military force of the Government, would have been in requisition upon the oath of a claimant before a commission that "the property" belonged to Mr. A. of Elenton, N. C., and the Treasury would have been freely to forward to Elenton in the quickest possible time "the chattel" whose "service or labor was due" to Mr. A. But if the poor trembling "property person" should set up a claim that he was free, no evidence of that fact could be shown at Port Jervis. It would be enough for him to prove his right to be a free man in a Slave State as it does in a free one, N. C., and no railroad agent would demand certificates and bonds at every change of cars during the transit from Freedom to Slavery.

But a free citizen of the Empire State—or, as Freedom has it, the great State of New York—is seized—tied, hand and foot—thrust into jail in a Slave State—tried, and condemned to be sold as a slave, on the false charge that he came to "reside" in the State of North Carolina. Humanity shudders at the wrong, and slaveholders themselves throw their influence in favor of justice, and plead for the oppressed.

The State of New York is appealed to in behalf of Freedom, but the Executive is "reluctantly" compelled to say that there is no law to authorize him to send relief. Sworn affidavits, under the seal of the county, avail nothing. The proofs must be brought there, to Elenton, North Carolina. No Maryland's posse stands by the incarcerated free man, backed by the army, ready to throw upon the prison doors at Elenton and lead poor Adams free; and no treasury is obliged to restore to Freedom one of the State's humble sons.

Time passes. A freeman is to be made a slave. Will no one rise up and sympathize for the oppressed is not dead. What the State cannot do may be done on private effort; and noble spirits there are yet whose generosity does not stop to calculate whether their exertions in behalf of Freedom will be misapprehended. And Adams is free!

But now that he is free, no time should be lost by the friends of Freedom in Congress to secure the passage of a law by which the General Government shall give the same protection to a free man in a Slave State as it does to a slave owner over his chattels in a Free State.

The fourth article second section of the Constitution of the United States declares: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Anthony Adams, a citizen of New York, receive these rights?

The Legislature of the State of New York will fall in its duty toward the citizens, if it does not pass a law at this present Session, authorizing the Executive to act efficiently in similar cases.

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 20, 1857.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The war with the Florida Indians, bids fair to be interminable. It is now raging with as much vigor as it is compatible with the numbers engaged. It is said that the Indian warriors, all told, number one hundred and sixty. These, General Harney, with the Federal forces is seeking to subdue. The Tribune says that "From trustworthy authority we are informed that in every instance of a treaty with these Indians the terms of it have invariably been first violated by the whites; while millions of dollars have been expended, and hundreds of valuable lives sacrificed to effect the subjugation or removal of the red men."

The Tribune also very sensibly recommends as the means of getting rid of these troublesome Indians, an immediate peace on liberal terms. This too will be found most economical as well as just and humane. This Florida war, with its millions of expenditures, its bloodshed, its cruelty, its bad faith and all other of its fruitless and ungrateful results, are to be immediately and legitimately fruits of Slavery. It was commenced and has been prosecuted for the benefit of kidnappers; and by virtue of the Union, the non-slaveholders States have come in for a large share of the expense, the guilt and the infamy of the whole war.

MR. MONROE'S SPEECH, which we publish today, has received just commendations from a number of Republican papers of the State, though few have given it to their readers. It ought to be widely circulated through the State; indeed it should be put within the reach of every citizen. Abolition begins at home. And the first work of the people of Ohio is the emancipation of her own citizens. Let them begin in earnest to do justice at home, and we are sure their labor will not end there. We are therefore glad to learn that Messrs. Schouler & Co. have published a neat edition of the speech which can be had for circulation upon order.—Let the friends of justice and equal rights order them in numbers for distribution. See notice in another column.

SLOUGH DEFEATED.—A special election was held in Cincinnati on Monday last to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of John P. Slough from the Legislature for his ruffianism in the House of Representatives. The election resulted in the defeat of Slough by a small majority.

A TEMPERANCE SERMON.—On Sunday Evening last Rev. Mr. THOMAS of the Methodist Church preached a Sermon on the subject of Temperance to a large audience. We were not present, but hear the discourse highly commended.

MESSRS. MENDENHALL and HUNTER of the House of Representatives, and Mr. CATTELL of the Senate will please accept our thanks for their kindness in sending us valuable public documents.

MEETING AT MCGADORE.

M. R. Robinson will speak at McGadore, on Sunday next. Meeting to commence at 10 o'clock.

DIED.—In this place, on the 13th inst., of Consumption, ANGELINA E. POWEN, in the 23d year of her age.

DIED.—On the 18th inst. HOWARD, aged 16 months, son of Jesse Hise of this place.

NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE AT M-GRAVILL.

MR. ROBINSON—Allow me to call the attention of your readers to the institution whose name is at the head of this article. While all liberal people rejoice in the advancement made by Oberlin and Antioch upon the educational plans of older and more conservative schools, New York Central College, appears to me, to demand special consideration.

I am not aware that any other Collegiate institution than this, has stood forth as the true representative of christian freedom, and entire human equality. It has laid its foundations upon the great truths that underlie all the fragmentary reforms of the present day—the equality, not of men, but of the human race, and the entire freedom of the human soul.

One of its distinguishing features is the absence of sectarian color. Liberty of conscience is fully recognized, and while religious exercises are observed in the institution, no regulations have ever been adopted, showing partiality to any form of religious faith.

The complex aristocracy of America it regards as a libel upon humanity, a barrier to human progress, hence its doors are alike open to all, no matter what be the tint which nature has laid upon the skin. Usually from one-eighth to one-fifth of its students are colored, and at the present time two of its professors belong to the generally proscribed class.

The inequality of educational privileges growing out of woman's alleged inferiority is another heresy which practically denies. There, the College course is open to her—she may pursue science in all its departments as extensively as the young man; and there too, she is a member and holds office in the literary societies of the institution, and is required to exercise her talent in declamation and debate. As woman has become an acceptable public speaker, and half the literary associations in the country must include at least one female as one of the lecturers of its course, it is well that at an early period she should have that discipline that will fit her for the station she may be called upon to fill.

As this College conforms itself to these great principles of freedom and equality, and rejects that expediency which society dictates, you will not expect to hear that it is the most popular of schools, and yet, I am happy to say, it seems to be at the present time decidedly healthy and prosperous. Some one has said that it takes unwaried pains to get a truth believed, but a lie may be left to itself to make its way in the world. Sectarian schools are sustained by sects, literary and classical schools for young men have long had a strong hold upon the hearts of the people, while the young ladies boarding school has a peculiar charm that does away all opposition, and causes a liberal bestowal of means. If professed reformers who labor to do away the spirit of caste, and who accept the democratic and correct doctrine that the sexes should not only be educated alike; but together, had a little more policy and worldly wisdom, New York Central College would never languish for support.

When I learned that the course of instruction there was not only impartial, but thorough, and when I saw the self-sacrificing spirit of its professors, and the few who conduct its affairs, I could well appreciate the remark of Theodore Parker, who said, when he visited this institution, that he never so much wanted to be rich.

The main building, which is a fine one and finely situated, will accommodate about three hundred students. The number is considerably less than that now there. You are aware doubtless that one of our Salem Teachers, HOWARD W. GILBERT has recently accepted the professorship of Modern Languages there, for which he is eminently qualified.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At his residence in Atwater on the 7th inst., FRIEND COOK, M. D. Dr. Cook was a man of unusual intelligence on all subjects, thoroughly acquainted with his profession—of liberal views, and benevolent heart. He has for many years been known as an anti-slavery man and in this as in all his relations in life was a most reliable man. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention in Ohio, and exerted himself with much zeal and industry to save two State from the dishonorable and unwelcome compromise on account of complexion or race. His departure is a serious loss to a large circle of friends and to the community where he long exerted a most decided and valuable influence.

HUNT'S Portable and Permanent Fence, AND Unsagging Gate Post, PATENTED DECEMBER 10TH, 1856, AND fully illustrated and described in the "Ohio Farmer," January 24th, 1857.

The Ohio State Fair, for 1856, gave a Diploma for this FENCE, and one also for the Gate Post.

"HOW SIMPLE!—HOW STRONG!—HOW CHEAP!" What an ADAMANT SUBSTRATE for a Post! "I think as much of that portable, anti-sagging GATE POST as I do of the Fence. I like that TRIANGULAR BRACE, reaching to the top of the Fence!" "No DANGER OF IT BLOWING OVER!"—are some of the exclamations of those who see this Fence—all objections to former attempts to get up a substitute for the ordinary fences removed.

It is a straight Fence—can be made by a common Farm hand, in bad weather, and all of common inch fencing, being laid in supported at the top, not at the bottom, and can be made as high as wished, without being top heavy, and cannot, as others, blow over—can be quickly taken down, and removed without injury. Two boards per panel will make a good Fence—adapted to an even ground—costs but 68 cts. per rod, (4 1/2 ft. high, and lumber at \$1 per 100 ft.) and being all above ground, will last twice as long as ordinary fence—has a portable, anti-sagging Gate Post, which is indispensable to a portable Fence.

Decided to be the best self-supporting Fence yet made, by such men as J. S. Cary, Scott & Hedges, (Little Giant,) J. R. Holmes, Man'r. A. Peacock, (the old pioneer plow maker,) Alex. Swift, &c., and farmers and mechanics generally.

GREAT SPECULATION for any enterprising farmer, mechanic, or saw-mill proprietor, in the purchase of Township, Railroad or County Rights; for which, or plates with full description, enclose a postage stamp, and address

DR. JAS. G. HUNT & CO., Box 129, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FARM RIGHTS, one to five acres, \$1—eight to fifteen acres, \$1.50—fifteen to seventy acres, at 10 cts. per acre—one hundred acres, \$8; second do, do, \$7, and every hundred thereafter at \$5 additional.

Where we have no Agents, Farmers, by sending name in full, number of acres in farm, the township, county, State and amount, as above, deducting twenty per cent. for all sums over \$5, will receive a deed by return mail.

Speech of Mr. Monroe, of Lorain, Delivered in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES F. GILLO, on the 29th, January, 1857, on the Bill proposing to amend Art. 5, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, by striking out the word "white"—in pamphlet form, neatly attached and cut. Price, single copy 5 cents, or 12 copies will be sent for 50 cents, postage prepaid. Address, SCHOLEY & CO., Columbus, Ohio.

The American Phrenological Journal for 1857—Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely illustrated with Engravings, and published monthly at One Dollar a year. Every Family, and especially all young men and women, should have a copy. Please address FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

Young men about to start forth upon the activities of life, and anxious to start right, and under the guidance of a friend, will find this JOURNAL a friend and monitor, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the light of Phrenology, and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely to succeed.

The Water-Cure Journal for 1857—Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health, with Engravings illustrating the Human system—a Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year. FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

Good Health is our Great Want. We can obtain it only by a knowledge of the Laws of Life and the Causes of Disease, which are clearly presented in the Water-Cure Journal. Particular directions are given for the treatment of cases of Asthma, and that they apply to it. Believing Health to be the basis of all happiness, we rely on the friends of Good Health to place a copy of the Water-Cure Journal in every family. Now is the time to subscribe.

Life Illustrated. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, designed to encourage a spirit of HOPE, MANLINESS, SELF-RELIANCE and ACTIVITY among the people; to illustrate Life in all its phases. A paper which ought to be read by every family in the land.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY in the City of New York, at Two Dollars a year, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

The Phenological Journal, The Water-Cure Journal, and Life Illustrated, are among the most valuable periodicals published in this country.—Albany Journal.

The United States Constitution and its PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES. The Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact; or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, etc. Selected by WENDELL PHILLIPS. Third Edition, Enlarged, 12mo, 208 pages. Just published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philadelphia. Price, in cloth, 50 cts.; in thick paper covers, 37 1/2.

Copies of this work will be sent by mail on the receipt of its price and the amount of postage, viz., forty-four cents for those in paper covers, sixty cents for those in cloth.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS. The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution:

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined. No. 2. White Slavery in the United States. No. 3. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham. No. 4. Does Slavery Christianize the Negro? By Rev. T. W. Higginson. No. 5. The Inter-State Slave Trade. By John G. Palfrey. No. 6. The "Ruin" of Jamaica. By Richard Hildreth. No. 7. Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery. No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E. L. Fuller. No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Population. By a Lady. No. 10. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh. No. 11. Disunion our Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Hughes. No. 12. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs. E. L. Fuller. No. 13. The Two Altars; or, Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe. No. 14. "How can I Help to Abolish Slavery?" or, Counsels to the Newly Converted. By Maria W. Chapman. No. 15. What have we, as individuals, to do with Slavery? By Susan C. Cabot. No. 16. The American Tract Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence. Being the Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Society, Hartford, Ct. No. 17. The God of the Bible Against Slavery. By Rev. Charles Beecher.

All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the circulation of any particular Tract of the above series, should be sent to FRANK J. JACKSON, Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Fifty Dollars will stereotype an eight-page tract and print five thousand copies of it. Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston to the Anti-Slavery Offices, 138 Nassau street New York, and 31 North Street, Philadelphia; to JOEL MC MILLAN, Salem, Columbianna, Co., Ohio; or to JACOB WATSON, Jr., Adrian, Michigan.

FARM FOR SALE. A Valuable Farm of 107 acres, with a large commodious and well-furnished House—a good Barn, horse stable and all other necessary out-buildings is offered for sale cheap and on good terms. It is situated in Carroll County, one-fourth of a mile from Leesburgh, near a depot on the Steubenville and Indiana Rail Road. The country is healthy, the land good, water abundant and of excellent quality, and the Farm well stocked with a variety of excellent fruit.

IOWA LANDS will be taken in part payment. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, or on the premises of Dec. 18, 1856. JACOB MILLISACK.

BARNABY & ARNOLD, Wish to announce to the citizens of Salem and vicinity, and to the public generally, that they have just received at their CLOTHING STORE, North Side of Main Street, Salem, Ohio; A new, extensive and superior stock of Goods, suitable for the FALL & WINTER TRADE. Our assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Suits, Vests, Felted, Figured Silks, &c., with Trimmings of all kinds to match, will be sold by the Yard or Made up to Order, at prices and in a manner that will compare favorably with those of any similar establishment in Salem or elsewhere.

Also, a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing, Consisting of Frock Dress, and Business Suits, Overcoats, Cloaks, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c. Our Terms of Sale for the future are READY PAY!! which will enable us to sell a little better goods at a little lower prices than could be afforded on the credit system.

We think we can suit our customers with what ever they may want in our line, and we invite all desiring to purchase, to call, judge for themselves, and act accordingly. BARNABY & ARNOLD. October 18, 1856.

Cash for Staves!! The Subscriber will pay Cash for Staves of the following dimensions:

Pipe Staves 4 1/2 feet long, 3 1/2 inches wide, 1 thick, heart edge, \$17 per thousand.

Barrel Staves 33 inches long, 4 inches wide, 1 inch thick, heart edge, and Heading, 22 inches long, 7 inches wide, and from 1 to 1 1/2 inches thick, heart edge, \$10 for 700 staves and 300 pieces heading.

Also, \$12 per thousand for heading alone. All from good White Oak, free from worm holes, well made, and delivered at either of the Railroad Stations east of Alliance. H. P. ADAMS. One-half mile south of Salem, on the Lisbon road. Jan. 21, 57-58.

LARGE SALE OF Fall and Winter Goods!!! We beg leave to announce to our numerous patrons the commencement of our SEMI-ANNUAL Sales, preparatory to taking our annual invoice of stock; also to make room for our early Spring Goods, which we promise to secure friends early in the Spring as the season will warrant. We have now in the market at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a large and varied stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as

BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS, French Merinos, Wool Plaids, Colognes, Cashmere, all and half Wool Dresses, Devels, Argente, Ghoshans, Prints, BROCHE AND BAY STATE SHAWLS, Fur, Hosiery, Scarfs, Embroideries, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, and a general Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jumps, Vests, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Shirts, Cuffs, Canton Flannels, Checks, Cargyle, Wall & Window Paper, Glass & Queensware, Carpet chain, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., all of which we are now offering at more than 50% below cost.

The following goods are closing out at and below cost: our entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Silk and Braid Bonnets, Fancy French Baskets, Gum Table Cloth, Trunks, and a general stock of Remnants, all of which will and must be closed out preparatory to the opening of the Spring trade.

In conclusion we would say to our numerous customers and the public generally, come right along and procure some of the great bargains now being distributed at the Cheap Corner. Thankful for past favors we remain yours, J. & L. SCHILLING. Salem, Feb. 7, 1857.

The Celebrated Steel Pens, No. 708, Manufactured by Joseph Gillott, for sale wholesale and retail, by J. MC MILLAN. Salem, Jan. 24, 1857.

J. MC MILLAN, Dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, &c., &c. at Salem, Ohio, has just received all kinds of Medical, Classical, Scientific, Poetical, Miscellaneous, Juvenile and School Books. Blank books, Memorandums, Pass books, Pocket books, Portfolios, Portraits, Pencils, States, Writing Ink, Copying, Indelible, and Red Ink; Inkstands, Liquid Gum, Steel Pens, Pocket Maps, Diaries, &c., &c.

All kinds and best qualities of Footlock; Letter; Bath Post, Commercial, Note, Fancy Note, Bill cap, and Drawing Papers. Bristol Boards, Marble Board, and Paste Boards. Envelopes plain and fancy in great variety. Visiting and Reward cards. Water colors and Artists materials. Materials for Artificial Flowers &c., &c.

A large stock of Dawson, Warren & Hydes celebrated GOLD PENS, that give such universal satisfaction, every one warranted. Dealers supplied with School Books and Stationery at Wholesale. Wall Paper in great variety.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS. J. MC MILLAN. Salem, O. Nov. 8th, 1856.

Call & Examine J. Deming & Co.'s, Groceries! J. DEMING & Co., Have just returned from the Eastern Cities with a fresh Stock of Family Groceries, much the largest ever brought to this town, which they are determined to sell at a small advance on Cost.

We invite the citizens of Salem and vicinity to call and examine our Goods, we would call particular attention to our fine stock of TEAS.

We would say to country dealers that we can and will sell them Goods at Pittsburgh prices; such as Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Soap, Candles, Fish by the barrel, Herring by the box, common and fancy Candles, Foreign Fruits, and Nuts, Crackers by the Barrel, &c., &c. Coffee from 11 to 12 1/2 cents per pound. The best price paid for Butter, Eggs, White Beans, &c., &c.

J.